

FORM PTO-1590 (REV. 11-2000)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 7250-12
TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371			U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR 1.5) 09/889715
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/GB00/00145	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE January 21, 2000	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED January 21, 1999	
TITLE OF INVENTION CELL GROWTH			
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US Douglas W. Hamilton; Christopher L. Ives; Ian P. Middleton; Chiara Rossetto			
Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:			
<p>1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.</p> <p>3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)). The submission must include items (5), (6), (9) and (21) indicated below.</p> <p>4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The US has been elected by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (Article 31).</p> <p>5. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))</p> <p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> is attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).</p> <p>b. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> has been communicated by the International Bureau.</p> <p>c. <input type="checkbox"/> is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).</p> <p>6. <input type="checkbox"/> An English language translation of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).</p> <p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> is attached hereto.</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> has been previously submitted under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).</p> <p>7. <input type="checkbox"/> Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))</p> <p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> are attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> have been communicated by the International Bureau.</p> <p>c. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.</p> <p>d. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made and will not be made.</p> <p>8. <input type="checkbox"/> An English language translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).</p> <p>9. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)). <i>Unsigned</i></p> <p>10. <input type="checkbox"/> An English language translation of the annexes of the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).</p>			
Items 11 to 20 below concern document(s) or information included:			
<p>11. <input type="checkbox"/> An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.</p> <p>12. <input type="checkbox"/> An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.</p> <p>13. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A FIRST preliminary amendment.</p> <p>14. <input type="checkbox"/> A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment.</p> <p>15. <input type="checkbox"/> A substitute specification.</p> <p>16. <input type="checkbox"/> A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.</p> <p>17. <input type="checkbox"/> A computer-readable form of the sequence listing in accordance with PCT Rule 13ter.2 and 35 U.S.C. 1.821 - 1.825.</p> <p>18. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A second copy of the published international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).</p> <p>19. <input type="checkbox"/> A second copy of the English language translation of the international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).</p> <p>20. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other items or information: International Preliminary Examination Report</p>			

"Express Mail" label number **E 683 236140 US**Date of Deposit **July 20, 2001**

I hereby certify that this paper or fee is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail" service.

Addressed service under 37 CFR 1.10 on the cover sheet above and is addressed to the Assistant Commissioner, Washington, D.C. 20231.

Gail Mercer

Signature of person mailing paper or fee

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (if known) 09/889715

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.
PCT/GB00/00145ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER
7250-1221. ☒ The following fees are submitted:**BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1) - (5)):**Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482)
nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO
and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO..... \$1000.00International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to
USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO \$860.00International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO
but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO \$710.00International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO
but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$690.00International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO
and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$100.00**ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =****CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY**

\$ 860.00

Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than ☐ 20 ☐ 30
months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).

CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE	\$
Total claims	65 - 20 =	45	x \$18.00	\$ 810.00
Independent claims	5 - 3 =	2	x \$80.00	\$ 160.00
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable)			+ \$270.00	\$

TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS = \$ 1830.00☒ Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. The fees indicated above
are reduced by 1/2.

+ \$ 915.00

SUBTOTAL = \$ 915.00Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than ☐ 20 ☐ 30
months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).**TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =** \$ 915.00Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be
accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property +**TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =** \$ 915.00Amount to be
refunded: \$

charged: \$

- a. ☒ A check in the amount of \$ 915.00 to cover the above fees is enclosed.
- b. ☐ Please charge my Deposit Account No. _____ in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees.
A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.
- c. ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any
overpayment to Deposit Account No. 23-3030. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.
- d. ☐ Fees are to be charged to a credit card. **WARNING:** Information on this form may become public. **Credit card
information should not be included on this form.** Provide credit card information and authorization on PTO-2038.

NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR
1.137 (a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.

SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:

Thomas Q. Henry
Woodard, Emhardt, Naughton, Moriarty & McNett
3700 Bank One Center/Tower
Indianapolis, IN 46204

SIGNATURE

Thomas Q. Henry

NAME

28,309

REGISTRATION NUMBER

09/889715

JC18 Rec'd PCT/PTO 20 JUL 2001

PBA/NE/D088342PUS:TQH:135657

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re patent application of:) Express Mail No. EL683236140US
Douglas William Hamilton et al.) July 20, 2001
Serial No. (unknown))
Filed Herewith)
CELL GROWTH)
US National Stage of PCT/GB00/00145)
International Filing Date January 21, 2000)

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Hon. Assistant Commissioner of Patents

Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Please enter the following Preliminary Amendment in the above-identified patent application. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment of any additional fees associated with this application or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 23-3030.

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims to read as follows:

"Express Mail" label number EL683236140US. Date of Deposit July 20, 2001
I hereby certify that this paper or fee is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 CFR § 1.10 on the date indicated above and is addressed to the Assistant Commissioner for Trademarks, 2900 Crystal Dr., Arlington, Virginia 22202-3513.

Hail Meneer
Signature of Person Mailing Correspondence

Clean Copy of Amended Claims

Claims

1. A substrate for cell growth comprising a polysaccharide and a cell adhesion protein provided at the surface of the substrate and non-covalently associated therewith.
2. A substrate as claimed in claim 1 comprising a polysaccharide basal layer having a surface layer incorporating the cell adhesion protein.
3. A substrate as claimed in claim 2 wherein the polysaccharide basal layer has a thickness greater than 60% of the thickness of this layer and the polysaccharide basal layer.
4. A substrate as claimed in claim 3 wherein the polysaccharide basal layer has a thickness greater than 80% of the thickness of this layer and the polysaccharide basal layer.
5. A substrate as claimed in claim 2 wherein the cell adhesion protein layer is integral with the polysaccharide basal layer.
6. A substrate as claimed in claim 5 wherein the layer of the cell adhesion protein has a thickness of 1-20 μ m.
7. A substrate as claimed in claim 2 wherein the layer of the cell adhesion protein is a surface adsorbed layer.
8. A substrate as claimed in claim 7 wherein the layer of the cell adhesion protein is 3-5 molecules deep.
9. A substrate as claimed in claim 2 wherein the polysaccharide basal layer comprises at least 80% by weight of polysaccharide.

10. A substrate as claimed in claim 9 wherein the polysaccharide basal layer comprises at least 90% by weight of polysaccharide.
11. A substrate as claimed in claim 2 wherein the surface layer of the cell adhesion protein comprises at least 80% by weight of cell adhesion protein.
12. A substrate as claimed in claim 11 wherein the surface layer of the cell adhesion protein comprises at least 90% by weight of cell adhesion protein.
13. A substrate as claimed in claim 12 wherein the surface layer of cell adhesion protein comprises 95 to 100% by weight of cell adhesion protein.
14. A substrate as claimed in claim 2 wherein the cell adhesion protein layer is discontinuous layer.
15. A substrate as claimed in claim 2 wherein the polysaccharide layer incorporates an active agent.
16. A substrate as claimed in claim 15 wherein the active agent is encapsulated.
17. A substrate as claimed in claim 15 wherein the active agent is a drug, growth factor or chemotactic agent.
18. A substrate as claimed in claim 1 wherein the polysaccharide is selected from alginates, chitosan, polylysine and other polyamino acids, cationic starches, cationic derivatives of other hydrocolloids, collagen, gelatine, low-methoxyl pectin, carrageenans, chondroitin sulphate, hyaluronic acid, carboxymethyl cellulose, carboxymethyl starch, carboxymethyl guar, cellulose sulphate, dextran sulphate, gellan, xanthan, and anionic derivatives of other hydrocolloids.
19. A substrate as claimed in claim 18 wherein the polysaccharide is an alginate.

20. A substrate as claimed in claim 19 wherein the alginate has a Guluronic acid (G) content of at least 35% by weight and Mannuronic acid (M) content of at most 65% by weight.

21. A substrate as claimed in claim 20 wherein the polysaccharide as a G content of 35-70% by weight and an M content of 65-30% by weight.

22. A substrate as claimed in claim 19 wherein the alginate is cross-linked with divalent cations, preferably calcium ions.

23. A substrate as claimed in claim 22 wherein the cell adhesion protein is stabilised by calcium ion bridges.

24. A substrate as claimed in claim 18 wherein the polysaccharide is chitosan.

25. A substrate as claimed in claim 24 wherein the chitosan comprises at least 70% de-acetylated chitin.

26. A substrate as claimed in claim 1 wherein the cell adhesion protein is present in blood plasma.

27. A substrate as claimed in claim 1 wherein the cell adhesion protein incorporates the RGD binding site.

28. A substrate as claimed in claim 27 wherein the cell adhesion protein is fibronectin, vitronectin or von Willebrand protein.

29. A substrate as claimed in claim 28 wherein the cell adhesion protein is fibronectin.

30. A substrate for cell growth comprising a polysaccharide and a blood plasma component provided at the surface of the substrate and non-covalently associated therewith.
31. A substrate as claimed in claim 1 in the form of a fibre.
32. A substrate as claimed in claim 31 wherein the fibre has a diameter of 10-1000 μ m.
33. A substrate as claimed in claim 32 wherein the fibre has a diameter of 40-150 μ m.
34. A substrate as claimed in claim 33 wherein the fibre has a diameter of 40-100 μ m.
35. A substrate as claimed in claim 34 wherein the fibre has a diameter of 50-80 μ m.
36. A substrate as claimed in claim 1 which is in the form of a sheet or film.
37. A substrate as claimed in claim 36 having a thickness of 2-2000 μ m.
38. A substrate as claimed in claim 37 having a thickness of 10-100 μ m.
39. A substrate as claimed in claim 37 having a thickness of 200-1000 μ m.
40. A substrate as claimed in claim 37 having a thickness of 500-2000 μ m.
41. An assembly of fibres as claimed in claim 31.
42. An assembly as claimed in claim 41 in the form of a random matrix (e.g. a non-woven felt or fleece), orientated matrix (fibres having some relative alignment), a knitted structure, a braided structure, a bundled structure or a carded sliver.
43. An assembly comprising a plurality of fibres as claimed in claim 31 wherein the fibres are arranged in parallel to each other.

44. An assembly comprising a plurality of fibres as claimed in claim 31 wherein the fibres are arranged randomly.

45. An assembly as claimed in claim 43 wherein the fibres are provided on a support in the form of a sheet or film.

46. An assembly as claimed in claim 45 wherein the fibres are provided on a high MVTR film.

47. An assembly as claimed in claim 41 wherein said fibres are provided in a matrix of an amorphous gel.

48. A method of producing a cell growth substrate comprising extruding a solution containing dissolved polysaccharide and cell adhesion protein, the polysaccharide being present in an amount greater than the cell adhesion protein, into a coagulation bath such that there is precipitated a substrate comprised of a basal layer of a polysaccharide and a surface layer of cell adhesion protein non-covalently associated therewith.

49. A method as claimed in claim 48 wherein the substrate is precipitated in a bath containing divalent cations typically calcium ions.

50. A method as claimed in claim 48 wherein the solution to be extruded comprises (based on the total weight of the polysaccharide and cell adhesion protein) 60-99% by weight of the polysaccharide and 1-40% by weight of the cell adhesion protein.

51. A method as claimed in claim 49 wherein the dissolved polysaccharide is sodium alginate.

52. A method as claimed in claim 51 wherein the sodium alginate has a G-content of 35-70% by weight and an M-content of 65-35% by weight.

53. A method as claimed in claim 51 wherein the sodium alginate has a viscosity for a 1% solution (in water) of 30-300 cP.

54. A method as claimed in claim 53 wherein the sodium alginate has a viscosity of a 1% solution (in water) of 40-100 cP.

55. A method of producing a cell growth substrate comprising applying to the surface of a preformed layer of a polysaccharide a surface layer of a cell adhesion protein or blood plasma component such that said cell adhesion protein or blood plasma component is non-covalently associated with the polysaccharide.

56. A method as claimed in claim 55 wherein the method of application is by immersion of the polysaccharide layer in a coating bath containing the cell adhesion protein or blood plasma component.

57. A method as claimed in claim 55 wherein the polysaccharide is precipitated into a coagulation bath containing the cell adhesion protein.

58. A method as claimed in claim 55 wherein the method of application is by spraying.

59. A method as claimed in claim 55 effected with stabilisation of the protein layer.

60. A method of cell culture comprising effecting growth of cells on a substrate as claimed in claim 1.

61. A method of cell culture comprising effecting growth of cells on an assembly as claimed in claim 41.

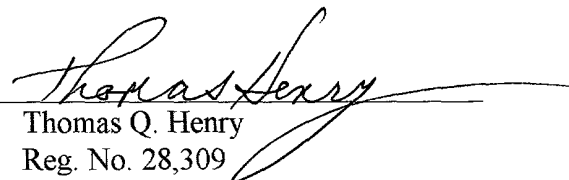
62. A method as claimed in 60 wherein the cell growth is for wound repair, tissue repair or augmentation, culturing epidermal or dermal substitute, orthopaedic application, vascular grafts, nerve regeneration or cell culture in a bioreactor.

REMARKS

Consideration and allowance of the above-identified patent application is requested.

Respectfully submitted,

By:



Thomas Q. Henry

Reg. No. 28,309

Woodard, Emhardt, Naughton

Moriarty & McNett

Bank one Center/Tower

111 Monument Circle, Suite 3700

Indianapolis, IN 46204-5137

(317) 634-3456

PBA/NE/D088342PUS:TQH:135657

Version with Markings to Show Changes MadeClaims

1. A substrate for cell growth comprising a polysaccharide and a cell adhesion protein provided at the surface of the substrate and non-covalently associated therewith.
2. A substrate as claimed in claim 1 comprising a polysaccharide basal layer having a surface layer incorporating the cell adhesion protein.
3. A substrate as claimed in claim 2 wherein the polysaccharide basal layer has a thickness greater than 60% of the thickness of this layer and the polysaccharide basal layer.
4. A substrate as claimed in claim 3 wherein the polysaccharide basal layer has a thickness greater than 80% of the thickness of this layer and the polysaccharide basal layer.
5. A substrate as claimed in ~~any one of claims 2 to 4~~ wherein the cell adhesion protein layer is integral with the polysaccharide basal layer.
6. A substrate as claimed in claim 5 wherein the layer of the cell adhesion protein has a thickness of 1-20 μ m.
7. A substrate as claimed in ~~any one of claims 2 to 5~~ wherein the layer of the cell adhesion protein is a surface adsorbed layer.
8. A substrate as claimed in claim 7 wherein the layer of the cell adhesion protein is 3-5 molecules deep.
9. A substrate as claimed in ~~any one of claims 2 to 8~~ wherein the polysaccharide basal layer comprises at least 80% by weight of polysaccharide.
10. A substrate as claimed in claim 9 wherein the polysaccharide basal layer comprises at least 90% by weight of polysaccharide.

09889715:019B09

11. A substrate as claimed in ~~any one of claims 2 to 10~~ wherein the surface layer of the cell adhesion protein comprises at least 80% by weight of cell adhesion protein.
12. A substrate as claimed in claim 11 wherein the surface layer of the cell adhesion protein comprises at least 90% by weight of cell adhesion protein.
13. A substrate as claimed in claim 12 wherein the surface layer of cell adhesion protein comprises 95 to 100% by weight of cell adhesion protein.
14. A substrate as claimed in ~~any one of claims 2 to 13~~ wherein the cell adhesion protein layer is discontinuous layer.
15. A substrate as claimed in ~~any one of claims 2 to 14~~ wherein the polysaccharide layer incorporates an active agent.
16. A substrate as claimed in claim 15 wherein the active agent is encapsulated.
17. A substrate as claimed in claim 15 ~~or 16~~ wherein the active agent is a drug, growth factor or chemotactic agent.
18. A substrate as claimed ~~in any one of claims 1 to 17~~ wherein the polysaccharide is selected from alginates, chitosan, polylysine and other polyamino acids, cationic starches, cationic derivatives of other hydrocolloids, collagen, gelatine, low-methoxyl pectin, carrageenans, chondroitin sulphate, hyaluronic acid, carboxymethyl cellulose, carboxymethyl starch, carboxymethyl guar, cellulose sulphate, dextran sulphate, gellan, xanthan, and anionic derivatives of other hydrocolloids.
19. A substrate as claimed in claim 18 wherein the polysaccharide is an alginate.
20. A substrate as claimed in claim 19 wherein the alginate has a Guluronic acid (G) content of at least 35% by weight and Mannuronic acid (M) content of at most 65% by weight.

21. A substrate as claimed in claim 20 wherein the polysaccharide as a G content of 35-70% by weight and an M content of 65-30% by weight.
22. A substrate as claimed in ~~any one of claims 19 to 21~~ wherein the alginate is cross-linked with divalent cations, preferably calcium ions.
23. A substrate as claimed in claim 22 wherein the cell adhesion protein is stabilised by calcium ion bridges.
24. A substrate as claimed in claim 18 wherein the polysaccharide is chitosan.
25. A substrate as claimed in claim 24 wherein the chitosan comprises at least 70% de-acetylated chitin.
26. A substrate as claimed in ~~any one of claims 1 to 25~~ wherein the cell adhesion protein is present in blood plasma.
27. A substrate as claimed in ~~any one of claims 1 to 26~~ wherein the cell adhesion protein incorporates the RGD binding site.
28. A substrate as claimed in claim 27 wherein the cell adhesion protein is fibronectin, vitronectin or von Willebrand protein.
29. A substrate as claimed in claim 28 wherein the cell adhesion protein is fibronectin.
30. A substrate for cell growth comprising a polysaccharide and a blood plasma component provided at the surface of the substrate and non-covalently associated therewith.
31. A substrate as claimed in ~~any one of claims 1 to 30~~ in the form of a fibre.

32. A substrate as claimed in claim 31 wherein the fibre has a diameter of 10-1000 μ m.
33. A substrate as claimed in claim 32 wherein the fibre has a diameter of 40-150 μ m.
34. A substrate as claimed in claim 33 wherein the fibre has a diameter of 40-100 μ m.
35. A substrate as claimed in claim 34 wherein the fibre has a diameter of 50-80 μ m.
36. A substrate as claimed in ~~any one of claims 1 to 30~~ which is in the form of a sheet or film.
37. A substrate as claimed in claim 36 having a thickness of 2-2000 μ m.
38. A substrate as claimed in claim 37 having a thickness of 10-100 μ m.
39. A substrate as claimed in claim 37 having a thickness of 200-1000 μ m.
40. A substrate as claimed in claim 37 having a thickness of 500-2000 μ m.
41. An assembly of fibres as claimed in ~~any one of claims 31 to 35~~.
42. An assembly as claimed in claim 41 in the form of a random matrix (e.g. a non-woven felt or fleece), orientated matrix (fibres having some relative alignment), a knitted structure, a braided structure, a bundled structure or a carded sliver.
43. An assembly comprising a plurality of fibres as claimed in ~~any one of claims 31 or 35~~ wherein the fibres are arranged in parallel to each other.
44. An assembly comprising a plurality of fibres as claimed in ~~any one of claims 31 or 34~~ wherein the fibres are arranged randomly.

45. An assembly as claimed in claim 43 ~~or 44~~ wherein the fibres are provided on a support in the form of a sheet or film.

46. An assembly as claimed in claim 45 wherein the fibres are provided on a high MVTR film.

47. An assembly as claimed in claim 41 wherein said fibres are provided in a matrix of an amorphous gel.

48. A method of producing a cell growth substrate comprising extruding a solution containing dissolved polysaccharide and cell adhesion protein, the polysaccharide being present in an amount greater than the cell adhesion protein, into a coagulation bath such that there is precipitated a substrate comprised of a basal layer of a polysaccharide and a surface layer of cell adhesion protein non-covalently associated therewith.

49. A method as claimed in claim 48 wherein the substrate is precipitated in a bath containing divalent cations typically calcium ions.

50. A method as claimed in claim 48 ~~or 49~~ wherein the solution to be extruded comprises (based on the total weight of the polysaccharide and cell adhesion protein) 60-99% by weight of the polysaccharide and 1-40% by weight of the cell adhesion protein.

51. A method as claimed in claim 49 ~~or 50~~ wherein the dissolved polysaccharide is sodium alginate.

52. A method as claimed in claim 51 wherein the sodium alginate has a G-content of 35-70% by weight and an M-content of 65-35% by weight.

09009715-01909

53. A method as claimed in claim 51 ~~or 52~~ wherein the sodium alginate has a viscosity for a 1% solution (in water) of 30-300 cP.

54. A method as claimed in claim 53 wherein the sodium alginate has a viscosity of a 1% solution (in water) of 40-100 cP.

55. A method of producing a cell growth substrate comprising applying to the surface of a preformed layer of a polysaccharide a surface layer of a cell adhesion protein or blood plasma component such that said cell adhesion protein or blood plasma component is non-covalently associated with the polysaccharide.

56. A method as claimed in claim 55 wherein the method of application is by immersion of the polysaccharide layer in a coating bath containing the cell adhesion protein or blood plasma component.

57. A method as claimed in claim 55 wherein the polysaccharide is precipitated into a coagulation bath containing the cell adhesion protein.

58. A method as claimed in claim 55 wherein the method of application is by spraying.

59. A method as claimed in ~~any one of claims 55 to 58~~ effected with stabilisation of the protein layer.

60. A method of cell culture comprising effecting growth of cells on a substrate as claimed in ~~any one of claims 1 to 40 or an assembly as claimed in any one of claims 41 to 47.~~

61. A method of cell culture comprising effecting growth of cells on an assembly as claimed in claim 41.

~~61~~62. A method as claimed in 60 wherein the cell growth is for wound repair, tissue repair or augmentation, culturing epidermal or dermal substitute, orthopaedic application, vascular grafts, nerve regeneration or cell culture in a bioreactor.

63. A method as claimed in 61 wherein the cell growth is for wound repair, tissue repair or augmentation, culturing epidermal or dermal substitute, orthopaedic application, vascular grafts, nerve regeneration or cell culture in a bioreactor.

~~62~~4. The use of a substrate as claimed in ~~any one of claims 1 to 40 or an assembly as claimed in any one of claims 41 to 47~~ in therapy.

65. The use of an assembly as claimed in claim 41 in therapy.

09089713-010000

09/889715

PCT/GB00/00145

WO 00/49135

3/PR75

JC18 Rec'd PCT/PTO 20 JUL 2001

CELL GROWTH

The present invention relates to substrates for use in cell growth and to methods of producing such substrates. The invention relates more particularly to substrates having cell adhesion promoting activity which may be used in various cell growth applications, e.g. wound healing and tissue engineering. The invention also relates to methods of preparing such substrates and their use in various cell growth applications.

All eukaryotic, mammalian cells are substrate dependent in that they need to be attached to a surface in order to be able to grow, or secrete or divide. The phenotype that cells express is partly determined by their interaction with the substrate to which they are attached. The substrate to which mammalian cells are attached is collagen. All body soft (excluding blood) and hard tissues are made up of cells attached to a framework of collagen. Collagen is a protein that forms fibres and the fibres form matrices, these matrices may form any configuration from random to aligned.

The collagen fibres are themselves made up of fibrils so a collagen fibre resembles a cable of aligned fibrils. The chemistry of the collagen fibril varies according to the tissue type and a range of collagens have been identified.

Substrates for tissue augmentation or to act as carriers for cultured cell transfer in wound therapy are usually collagen based. In this situation, the collagen substrate usually has to be specific to the type of cell growth required and the phenotype and status (secretory, replicatory) grown on the substrate may not turn out to be as required.

US-A-5 610 148 (R.Brown) entitled "Macroscopically Orientated Cell Adhesion Protein" describes the production of a fibre comprised of fibrils of a cell adhesion protein selected from fibronectin (Fn), vitronectin and von Willebrand protein that has been denatured and the polymer chains then aligned by unidirectional

09889715-012000

WO 00/49135

PCT/GB00/00145

2

shear allowing aggregation and precipitation. These fibres are of a fibular construction not dissimilar in some respects to collagen. Cells seeded onto the fibres demonstrate directional cell growth as a result of the longitudinal orientation of the cell adhesion binding site. However such fibre structures require a high concentration of fibronectin or fibrinogen/fibronectin, are somewhat complicated to produce and are of relatively low strength.

It is an object of the present invention obviate or mitigate the above mentioned disadvantages.

According to the present invention there is provided a substrate for cell growth comprising a polysaccharide and a cell adhesion protein provided at the surface of the substrate.

Substrates in accordance with the invention have the advantage (over substrates comprised of fibrils of fibronectin or other cell adhesion protein) of being of higher strength than a substrate comprised substantially of 100% protein and are also easier to manufacture. The substrates of the invention may be used in a wide range of cell growth applications, e.g. wound repair, tissue repair or augmentation, or for the growth of cells in routine cell culture in vitro, in large scale cell culture, bioreactors or organ culture.

In the substrates of the invention, the orientation of the cell adhesion protein is not necessarily significant and guidance of the cells during growth thereof is achieved by the physical form of the substrate. Thus, for example, in the case of a fibre (see below) cell growth may occur along and/or around the fibre as determined by the presence of the cell adhesion protein. We do not however preclude the possibility of the cell adhesion protein having at least some degree of alignment.

The cell adhesion protein preferably incorporates the RGD (Arginine, Glycine, Aspartic acid) binding site. It is particularly preferred that the cell adhesion

09889715:012802

WO 00/49135

PCT/GB00/00145

3

protein is fibronectin, vitronectin or von Willebrand protein or a fragment of such proteins incorporating this RGD binding site.

The preferred cell adhesion protein is fibronectin which may be used in the form routinely isolated from blood plasma, e.g. by cryoprecipitation. The fibronectin may contain fibrinogen and albumin.

The polysaccharide and the cell adhesion protein may be uniformly distributed throughout the substrate so that the cell adhesion protein is present at the surface as a result of this distribution.

The substrate may comprise a polysaccharide basal layer having a surface layer of a cell adhesion protein.

The polysaccharide basal layer will for preference have a thickness of at least 60%, more preferably at least 80% and ideally at least 90% of the combined depth of the basal layer and cell adhesion protein layer.

The cell adhesion protein provided as a surface layer for the polysaccharide basal layer may be an integral layer or may be a surface absorbed molecular layer. The surface layer of the cell adhesion protein may, depending on the method by which it is produced, be only several molecules thick or may be of somewhat greater thickness so as to form a discrete outer layer. Thus, the protein layer may be anything from 3-5 molecules "deep" in the case of surface adsorption to, say, 20 μ m (e.g. 1-20 μ m) when formed as a "coating". This protein layer may be an essentially amorphous network, have some crystallinity or even little or no fibril structure. The protein layer may be stabilised and attached to the basal (polysaccharide) layer to different degrees by different physical and/or chemical mechanisms. Examples of such attachment and stabilisation including covalent bonding, hydrogen bonding, van der Waals forces and physical entrapment. In the case where the polysaccharide incorporate carboxylic groups, covalent attachment may be achieved by a carbodiimide which "couples" a carboxylic group of the polysaccharide with an amino group of a protein. A further

09:00:15 01:00:00

WO 00/49135

PCT/GB00/00145

4

possibility is the use of a melamine-formaldehyde resin. The degree of stability of the protein layer can be used as a mechanism to drive certain cell responses. Thus the substrate may be "tailored" to ensure growth of a particular cell type and/or to provide a known degree of cell growth in a predetermined time.

The polysaccharide layer will for preference comprise at least 50%, more preferably at least 60%, even more preferably at least 80% and ideally at least 90% polysaccharide. The cell adhesion protein layer will preferably comprise at least 50%, more preferably at least 60% even more preferably at least 80% and ideally at least 90% of cell adhesion protein.

The cell adhesion protein layer may incorporate proteins other than cell adhesion proteins.

Cell growth substrates in accordance with the invention may incorporate, e.g. in the polysaccharide layer, an active agent for delivery during the cell growth application. This agent may, for example, be deliverable by diffusion and might for example be a drug. Further examples of active agents include growth factors, chemotactic agents etc. The active agents may be free or encapsulated, for example in lipid type droplets. The active agent may be disposed continuously or discontinuously along, across and/or around the cell growth substrate and may be provided in different amounts at different regions of the substrate so as to establish a concentration gradient.

Substrates in accordance with the invention may be produced by a number of methods. In one such method, a solution containing dissolved polysaccharide and cell adhesion protein (the solution containing less of the protein than the polysaccharide) is extruded into a coagulation bath. We believe that, in such a method, there is preferential deposition of the cell adhesion. The coagulation bath may incorporate, for example, di- or higher- valent cations (e.g. Ca^{2+}) which serve to effect the precipitation and also stabilise the protein layer by ion bridging.

WO 00/49135

PCT/GB00/00145

5

In a further method, the polysaccharide is extended into a coagulation both which incorporates protein (containing the cell adhesion protein) as the coagulant. The protein coagulant may for example be an enriched blood plasma (containing a cell adhesion protein). Once again we believe that there is preferential deposition of the cell adhesion protein at the surface of the substrate. This procedure is particularly effective when the polysaccharide is chitosan.

In an alternative method of producing the substrate, a surface layer of a cell adhesion protein may be applied to a preformed polysaccharide. Application of the protein layer may be effected, for example, in a coating bath containing a solution of protein or by a technique such as spraying. Stabilisation of the surface layer may be by a carbodiimide.

Examples of polysaccharides which may be used for the substrate include alginates, chitosan, polylysine and other polyamino acids, cationic starches, cationic derivatives of other hydrocolloids, collagen, gelatine, low-methoxyl pectin, carrageenans, chondroitin sulphate, hyaluronic acid, carboxymethyl cellulose, carboxymethyl starch, carboxymethyl guar, cellulose sulphate, dextran sulphate, gellan, xanthan, and anionic derivatives of other hydrocolloids. We particularly prefer that the polysaccharide is comprised of an alginate material cross-linked with calcium ions as other di- or higher valent cation capable of cross-linking alginates.

Particularly preferred examples of cell growth substrates in accordance with the invention are in the form of fibres having a core (providing the basal layer) which consists of, or is rich in, the polysaccharide material and a surface at which the cell adhesion protein is provided.

Fibres in accordance with the invention may have a diameter of 10-1000µm, more preferably 40-150µm, even more preferably 40-100µm, and ideally 50-80µm. the fibres may be of any appropriate length.

00000713-013002

WO 00/49135

PCT/GB00/00145

6

Such fibres may be produced by spinning a dope comprised of a solution of the polysaccharide into a coagulation bath causing precipitation of the fibres. The dope may also contain dissolved cell adhesion protein which is to form the surface layer with the spinning technique being such that there is preferential initial precipitation of polysaccharide in the coagulation bath followed by later precipitation of the cell adhesion protein which thus forms a protein rich outer layer of the fibre (this layer being integral with the core). The dope for use in this process may for example comprise (based on the total weight of the polysaccharide and cell adhesion protein) 60-95% (preferably about 90%) by weight of the polysaccharide and 5-40% (preferably about 10%) by weight of the cell adhesion protein. The fibre produced by such a process may have a core comprised of 50-80% by weight of the polysaccharide and an outer layer comprised of 50-80% by weight of the cell adhesion protein and 20-50% by weight of the polysaccharide.

In an alternative spinning method, fibres may be formed by a co-axial extrusion technique in which a solution of the cell adhesion protein is extruded co-axially around a (separate) solution of the polysaccharide, both solutions being spun into the same coagulation bath, whereby a fibre having a polysaccharide core and a surface layer of the cell adhesion protein is formed.

In an alternative process of producing the fibres, a dope comprised of a solution of the polysaccharide (but not the cell adhesion protein) may be spun into a coagulation bath and the fibre thus formed is treated with the cell adhesion protein. This treatment may be effected, for example, by providing the cell adhesion protein in the coagulation bath so that the protein is adsorbed as a surface layer onto the basal polysaccharide layer. It is however more preferred that the cell adhesion protein is applied in a bath downstream of the coagulation bath. The conditions in the protein bath may be such as to ensure formation of a stabilised coating of the protein layer is obtained.

Furthermore, for all embodiments of fibre formation, the cell adhesion protein should be concentrated at the fibre surface. If the fibre is produced by co-spinning a

00000715-012001

WO 00/49135

PCT/GB00/00145

7

solution of the polysaccharide and cell adhesion protein the combination of relative molecular size, hydrophilic/hydrophobic balance and relative stability can be used to cause preferential precipitation. If the fibre is produced by a two-stage process then concentration of the protein at the surface may be achieved by the use of concentration of the polysaccharide and protein at each stage, first stage mixed polysaccharide and protein, second stage predominantly protein plus surface active agents and/or stabilisers.

Whichever method is used, the protein should be stabilised at the surface and, in fact, the lower the amount of protein the more important the stabilisation becomes. Stabilisation may be effected by ensuring that parts of the molecular chain of the protein are embedded in the bulk polysaccharide. In the case where the polysaccharide has been cross-linked by divalent cations, stabilisation of the protein may be by divalent cation bridges. When chitosan is used to form the core, carrier cation bridging will only occur within the protein species which will help to stabilise the protein at the surface.

More specific embodiments of producing fibres in accordance with the invention are described below.

In one such embodiment, a fibre is produced by ejecting an aqueous solution of sodium alginate through a spinneret into a coagulation bath containing Ca^{2+} ions. The fibre is then passed through a fibronectin solution (or mixed protein solution) in a coating bath (downstream of the coagulation bath) which is at a pH that will give fibronectin a net positive charge causing it to be capable of interacting with the alginic acid. The fibronectin can be further bound to the alginate by passing the fibre through a coagulation/stabilisation bath at a pH that favours fibronectin to become negatively charged thus favouring divalent cation bridging so as to stabilise the fibronectin on the polysaccharide. Alternatively, this bath may incorporate carbodiimide for effecting covalent bonding of the protein to the polysaccharide the coagulation/stabilisation bath may contain agents that modify either directly the

09069715 1012002

WO 00/49135

PCT/GB00/00145

8

interaction of the fibre with cells (for example through the nature of a counterion, e.g. Zn, Ag, Mn, Ce) or indirectly by influencing the surrounding environment by diffusion of an active molecular species, such as growth factors, aggregating agents, chemoattractants, surfactants, etc.

As an alternative to applying the fibronectin in a coating bath, it is possible to apply a fibronectin coating by spraying a fibronectin solution onto the fibre. Spraying provides a means of thin coating (i.e. only several molecules thick) and also a method of coating that will potentially produce a fibrillar form of the coating if the conditions of shear etc. are set correctly. These conditions may also be adjusted to give orientation of the fibril formed in relation to the substrate.

In a further embodiment of fibre production, fibres may be found in a single stage process by spinning a dope containing dissolved sodium alginate and fibronectin into a solution of calcium or other divalent ions (which provide the driving force for precipitation). The dope is formulated such that the fibronectin is preferentially precipitated at the surface of the fibre. The relative amounts of the calcium alginate to the fibronectin in the dope would preferably be of the order of at least 80 parts by weight alginate and at most 20 parts fibronectin.

In the process described in the preceding paragraph, the fibre would be produced under conditions that encourage the globular nature of the protein. This may be achieved by use of a pH or temperature (for the coagulation bath) that causes chains of the protein molecule to "roll-up" on themselves with a tendency to embed the ends of the chain in the fibre structure.

In an alternative fibre production the process, a polyelectrolyte such as chitosan would be mixed with the fibronectin solution and a fibre precipitated by spinning into a sodium hydroxide bath. The molecular weight of the chitosan would be chosen to encourage fibre formation.

0989713 013002

WO 00/49135

PCT/GB00/00145

9

As an alternative to the process described in the previous paragraph it is possible to spin a dope comprising a solution of chitosan (as the polysaccharide) to form a fibre which may subsequently be coated with fibronectin. This coating (of fibronectin) would be formed by charge interaction directly between the charged chitosan side chains and the amino acid groups of the fibronectin as well as by cationic bridging.

For all methods of fibre production, it may be appropriate to subject the spun fibres to stretching, washing, and/or drying operations. In the case where a (separate) surface treatment of the cell adhesion protein is applied after formation of the basal polysaccharide layer, it may be appropriate to effect stretching and/or washing prior to the treatment with the cell adhesion protein.

Whilst fibres are the preferred form of the cell growth substrate in accordance with the invention, other forms are possible. Examples include sheets and strips which may be produced by forming (by a knife over roll or transfer coat or slot dye method) a thin film of a solution of the polysaccharide which is then precipitated in a coagulation bath. As in the case of fibre formation, the solution may also incorporate the cell adhesion protein to be preferentially deposited on coagulation at the surface of the polysaccharide. Alternatively the solution to be precipitated in the coagulation bath need not include the cell adhesion protein which may then be applied subsequently to the sheet or strip by spraying with a solution of the protein. In this case, the nature of the coating is determined by the concentration of the protein in solution, the velocity, orifice, size and direction of spray relative to the surface. Judicious adjustment of these parameters should produce undenatured but aligned molecules of active protein. The surface layer of the cell adhesion protein may be applied to the sheet by spraying with a solution of the protein. By spraying at high concentration and flow rate through a small orifice, protein denaturation, fibril formation and alignment can be obtained and if this is directed in parallel to a surface then this alignment will be maintained in the surface coat obtained molecular alignment of the protein will then be reflected in the alignment of cellular species grown on the substrate.

00000715.012002

WO 00/49135

PCT/GB00/00145

10

Irrespective of the physical form (fibre, sheet etc) of the cell growth substrate of the invention and also irrespective of the manner in which the cell adhesion protein surface layer is incorporated therein, it is preferred that basal polysaccharide layer is formed by a spinning or extruding a solution of sodium alginate into a bath containing calcium ions. Preferred sodium alginate for use in such a technique have a Guluronic acid (G) content of at least 35% by weight and a Manauronic acid (M) content of at most 65% by weight. Preferably the G-content is 35-70% by weight and the M-content is 65-30% by weight. M preferably also the sodium alginate has a viscosity for a 1% solution (in water) of the sodium alginate of 30-300 cP, more preferably 40-100 cP. The alginate solution to be spun or extruded into the coagulation bath should generally have a total dissolved solids content of less than 10% by weight, more preferably in the range 5-7%. The amount of the cation (e.g. calcium) present in the coagulation bath (to effect precipitation of the alginate) is preferably less than 1% by weight.

For products in accordance with the invention produced by coagulation of a solution of an alginate, it is possible for the alginate solution (to be coagulated) to contain at least one additional polysaccharide to modify the properties of the alginate. The additional polysaccharide may, for example, be one having COO^- groups along the polysaccharide chains, for example pectin, carboxymethyl cellulose N-, O-carboxymethyl chitosan, carrageenan, xanthan or gellan. Alternatively or additionally the polysaccharide to be coagulated with the alginate may be one having SO_4^{2-} groups provided along the polysaccharide chain, e.g. chondroitin sulphate, dermatan sulphate, heparan sulphate or heparan. Uncharged polysaccharides may be used in conjunction with the alginate, e.g. acemannan. The additional polysaccharide may be one which improves the water absorbency of the alginate. Further disclosure of products obtained by coagulation of an alginate solution containing at least one other polysaccharide are given in WO-A-9610106 (Innovative Technologies Ltd), the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

WO 00/49135

PCT/GB00/00145

11

For all cell growth substrates in accordance with the invention, the surface layer of the cell adhesion protein may be continuous or discontinuous. Thus, for example, in the case of a fibre, the protein may be provided continuously along and around the fibre length or as periodic repeats (e.g. of predetermined length) along the fibre length and at least partially around the circumference of the fibre, or as "stripe" which does not extend completely around the circumference and which extends continuously or discontinuously along the fibre length. If the cell adhesion protein layer is discontinuous, parts of the surface of the cell growth substrate may (when used for cell growth) be positively interactive ("talking") and other parts passive ("silent") and other parts negatively interactive ("discouraging"). In cellular terms, this means that a positive surface encourages cell adhesion spreading, motility and growth whereas a passive surface ("silent") may have a low level of interaction

Cell growth substrates in accordance with the invention may be used in a number of forms for various cell growth applications. Purely by way of example, substrates in the form of fibres may be formed into a structure, e.g. random matrices (e.g. non-woven felts and fleeces), orientated matrices (fibres having some relative alignment), knitted structures (e.g. knitted cloths), braided structures (e.g. braided thread), bundled structures, and carded slivers. One preferred structure comprises fibres in accordance with invention laid in parallel or randomly to each other and for preference bonded to a supporting layer, e.g. a polyurethane film. This supporting layer may be adhesively coated.

A further possibility is for fibres to be arranged in an amorphous gel.

A further possibility relates to fibres produced with a polysaccharide (e.g. alginate) cross-linked by a di- or higher-valent cation (e.g. calcium). Such fibres may (using the techniques disclosed in WO-A-9613285 (Innovative Technologies Ltd) be admixed with an aqueous solution of a hydrogel precursor material whereby the cations from the fibres cross-link the precursor material resulting in the formation of a hydrogel in which the molecules of the hydrogel precursor are cross-linked by the di- or higher-valent cations donated by the fibres. The admixture may incorporate a plasticiser. Subsequently water may be removed from the hydrogel so as to provide a

09009715.012003

dehydrated form thereof containing the fibres as reinforcement. Such a product is eminently suitable for use on wound healing during which fibres will become exposed at the surface of the product to provide a substrate for cell growth. The hydrogel precursor may for example be sodium alginate and the plasticiser may for example be glycerol, polyethylene glycol, sorbitol or a PEO/PPO polymer.

Cell growth substrates in the form of strips or sheets may for example be rolled into tubes or other three dimensional structures.

As indicated above, cell growth substrates in accordance with the invention may be used in a range of cell growth applications. If cell alignment on the surface of the substrate is important then this may be imposed by the nature of the cell and its relationship to its surface. For example, cell alignment may be determined by the size of a fibre on which the cell is grown. If cell-long alignment either across or parallel to a particular axis of the substrate is required then this can be accomplished by either exposure of the surface to flow which will produce a wall shear stress parallel to the desired orientation or to axial strain which would tend to cause the cells to lie across the axis of stress and therefore across the axis of the surface.

A number of specific (but non-limiting) example of uses of cell growth substrates in accordance with the invention will now be given.

Wound Therapy

The substrates may be used in wound therapy. For this purpose, a cell-growth substrate (in accordance with the invention) in the form of a flat sheet or film may be preferred. The film or sheet material may incorporate an agent to be delivered to the wound.

Alternatively, parallel or random arrays of fibres with or without seeded cells may be placed on the wound either individually, in a bundled or fixed to a support which may be adhesively coated. An example of a suitable support is polymeric film material particularly a breathable film (e.g. high MVTR film). The film may be one having an MVTR when in contact with liquid water which is at least twice that when

090609719-012802

WO 00/49135

PCT/GB00/00145

13

in contact with moisture vapour (but not liquid water). For example, the MVTR in contact with water vapour only may be $3000-5000 \text{ g m}^{-2} 24\text{hr}^{-1}$ (as measured by ASTM E96B) and an MVTR in the presence of liquid water (as measured by ASTM E96BW) of $8000 \text{ to } 10000 \text{ g m}^{-2} 24\text{hr}^{-1}$. The support may have apparatus to allow exudate transfer. Whether or not a support is used, the fibres applied to the wound may incorporate growth factors for delivery to surface cells or incorporate agents that will influence the surrounding environment, e.g. bactericides etc. Mixtures of fibres may be applied to the wound, e.g. any two of (i) fibres seeded with cells, (ii) unseeded fibres, and (iii) fibres containing an agent to be delivered to the wound.

Cultured Epidermal and Dermal Substitutes

Cell growth substrates in accordance with the invention may be cultured with single layers of epidermal keratinocytes or dermal fibroblasts (either of which may be of autologous or heterologous origin.) The substrate (with cultured cells) may be used alone or in combination with similarly cultured substrates. These substrates and cells may be used for the treatment of partial thickness wounds, e.g. donor sites and for treatment of ulcers.

Tissue Augmentation/Repair

Cell growth substrates in the form of continuous fibres can be positioned in relation to a damaged organ or structure. They may be placed either singularly or in bundles during invasive or non-invasive therapy.

Alternatively, cell growth substrates in the form of fibres may be provided as an injectable suspension. The suspension may be introduced into the body along a catheter guide system or the fibres may be formed at the site. As an alternative, it is possible to formulate a solution containing the polysaccharide, the other coagulant therefore with at least one of the solutions containing cell adhesion protein and to apply these solutions to a patient under conditions such that fibre formation occurs *in situ*, the fibre formed possibly being continuous.

09060715 012002

WO 00/49135

PCT/GB00/00145

14

Orthopaedic

Cell growth substrates in the form of fibres may be aligned parallel to tendons and seeded *in situ* with appropriate cells, chondrocytes, etc. Alternatively, fibres plus cell may be cultured in a laboratory and then delivered to the patient. For both embodiments, the fibres may contain, or be associated with fibres constructed with hyaluronic acid or other cartilage-derived substances.

Vascular Graft

Cell growth substrates in the form of fibres may be knitted, woven or spun into tubes to encourage cell growth to form a blood conduit.

Nerve Regeneration

Damaged nerves can be repaired using fibres to link the two (separated) ends of the nerve thus providing a path along which the new nerve can grow.

Drug delivery

Cell growth substrates may incorporate active molecules located in the polysaccharide layer. These agents may be used to influence the fibre incorporation into the tissue. Alternatively the agent may provide a drug reservoir for the purposes topical or systemic therapy.

For all of the above embodiments of the invention, the cell adhesion protein may be replaced by a blood plasma component.

The invention is further illustrated with reference to the following non-linking Examples and the Figures of the accompanying drawings which show the results of the Examples.

For the Examples, the following procedures were used.

Cell Culture

SECRET

WO 00/49135

PCT/GB00/00145

15

L929 mouse fibroblast cells for use in an experiment were grown to confluence and then released from the tissue culture dishes by washing with Hepes Saline, followed by treatment with 0.25% trypsin solution. The resulting supernatant was centrifuged and the pellet of cells re-suspended in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's Medium [containing 10% Foetal calf serum, 5% Penicillin/Streptomycin, 1% ITS (Insulin transferrin selenite)]. If being sub-cultured, then the cells were plated out on tissue culture plates at a 1:5 dilution.

15mg of each fibre type to be tested were weighed out and placed in each well of a 12 well tissue culture dish. In all experiments the fibres were washed in serum containing media for a period of 24 hours. The experimental controls were cells plated on tissue culture plastic. Cells used for fibre testing were plated out at a density of 80,000 cells per well. All experiments were terminated up to a 72 hour timepoint.

WO 00/49135

PCT/GB00/00145

16

Fixation and Staining

The cells and fibres were washed twice in Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS) and then fixed using formalin solution (10% neutral buffered) for 10 minutes. The fixative was removed and the cells and fibres washed twice more in PBS. The cells were then stained with Geimsa for 10 minutes, followed by 3, five minute washes in PBS. The cells were then viewed using a Nikon Diaphot microscope and images captured using a JVC DVI digital camcorder. The images were then downloaded to an Apple Macintosh Power PC Performa 6400/200 and analysis performed using the public domain program NIH image. For the scanning electron microscopy, fixed samples were dehydrated in 100% ethanol for a period of 2 hours. The samples were then sputter coated using a Denton Vacuum desk 1. The samples were mounted on a stub and viewed using a Hitachi S-510 scanning electron microscope. Images are captured using the JVC camera and analysed on the Macintosh computer using NIH image.

Preparation of Enriched Bovine Blood Plasma

Bovine blood was taken and mixed in a 9:1 ratio with a 4%w/w aqueous solution of trisodium citrate (Sigma Chemicals) as an anti-coagulant. The mixture was then centrifuged at 1000rpm for 10 minutes, after which time the supernatant plasma was pipetted off, frozen at -15 to 20°C and then thawed under refrigeration at 4°C . This caused the globular protein content of the plasma to remain precipitated and become concentrated by sedimentation at the bottom of the storage vessel. The supernatant from the refrigerated plasma was removed and the remaining fraction when thawed formed a plasma further enriched in globular protein concentration which may be further enriched by another freeze thaw cycle. The plasma fraction thus isolated was used in some of the experiments outlined in the Examples below.

09889715 012002

Example 1 (Comparative)

Calcium alginate fibres were produced by ejection at 12m/min of a 5.5%w/w aqueous solution of sodium alginate (ex Pronova Biopolymer, having a guluronic acid content of 70%) through a spinneret having 40,000 holes each of 70 μ diameter into a coagulation bath of calcium chloride dihydrate (1.5%w/w) and the resulting fibres were washed in acetone and dried. The fibres were observed under a scanning electron microscope (Hitachi model S510) and were found to be about 10-20 μ diameter smooth, cylindrical with few outstanding surface topographical features (see Figure 1). The cell adhesion properties of the fibres were then assessed using L929 mouse fibroblast cells according to the method outlined above. No cell attachment to the fibres was observed within 2 hours during which time the fibres formed a gel and then disintegrated.

Example 2

A mixture of 5.5%w/w aqueous solution of sodium alginate (as in Example 1) with bovine blood plasma was prepared by mixing the components in a ratio of 3:2. This mixture was then used to produce fibres in the laboratory by ejection from a 1ml insulin syringe through a needle of 35 μ outside diameter into a coagulation bath of calcium chloride dihydrate (1.5%w/w) and the resulting fibres were washed in acetone and dried. Fibres were observed under the scanning electron microscope (see Figure 2a). The cell adhesion properties of the fibres were then assessed using L929 mouse fibroblast cells according to the method outlined above. Within 48 hours cells had grown to confluence on the fibres (see Figure 2b), a considerable improvement of the result observed in Example 1.

09839715.016002

Example 3 (Comparative)

A 3% w/w of chitosan, having a degree of de-acetylation >70% (available from Nigerian Fisheries), in 2% aqueous glacial acetic acid was prepared.

Chitosan fibres were made in the laboratory by ejecting the chitosan solution from a 1ml insulin syringe through a needle of 35 μ outside diameter into a coagulation bath of sodium hydroxide (5%w/w) and the resulting fibres were dried. The fibres were observed under the scanning electron microscope, the fibres were found to have a diameter of 40-100 μ and to be smooth, cylindrical with few outstanding surface topographical features. The cell adhesion properties of the fibres were then assessed using L929 mouse fibroblast cells according to the method outlined above. After 48 hours, a number of cells were found to adhere to the fibres but no evidence for cell elongation and alignment was apparent (see Figure 3).

Example 4

Chitosan fibres were made in the laboratory by ejecting a solution of chitosan (as specified in Example 3) from a 1ml insulin syringe through a needle of 35 μ outside diameter into a coagulation bath of enriched bovine blood plasma (isolated as described above) and the resulting fibres were washed in acetone and dried. The cell adhesion properties of the fibres were then assessed using L929 mouse fibroblast cells according to the method outlined above. Within 48 hours cells had grown to confluence (as seen from Figure 4) on the fibres, a far higher degree of cell attachment than that observed for fibres coagulated in sodium hydroxide (compare Example 3).

0988915-012802

Claims

1. A substrate for cell growth comprising a polysaccharide and a cell adhesion protein provided at the surface of the substrate and non-covalently associated therewith.
2. A substrate as claimed in claim 1 comprising a polysaccharide basal layer having a surface layer incorporating the cell adhesion protein.
3. A substrate as claimed in claim 2 wherein the polysaccharide basal layer has a thickness greater than 60% of the thickness of this layer and the polysaccharide basal layer.
4. A substrate as claimed in claim 3 wherein the polysaccharide basal layer has a thickness greater than 80% of the thickness of this layer and the polysaccharide basal layer.
5. A substrate as claimed in any one of claims 2 to 4 wherein the cell adhesion protein layer is integral with the polysaccharide basal layer.
6. A substrate as claimed in claim 5 wherein the layer of the cell adhesion protein has a thickness of 1-20 μ m.
7. A substrate as claimed in any one of claims 2 to 5 wherein the layer of the cell adhesion protein is a surface adsorbed layer.
8. A substrate as claimed in claim 7 wherein the layer of the cell adhesion protein is 3-5 molecules deep.
9. A substrate as claimed in any one of claims 2 to 8 wherein the polysaccharide basal layer comprises at least 80% by weight of polysaccharide.
10. A substrate as claimed in claim 9 wherein the polysaccharide basal layer comprises at least 90% by weight of polysaccharide.

11. A substrate as claimed in any one of claims 2 to 10 wherein the surface layer of the cell adhesion protein comprises at least 80% by weight of cell adhesion protein.
12. A substrate as claimed in claim 11 wherein the surface layer of the cell adhesion protein comprises at least 90% by weight of cell adhesion protein.
13. A substrate as claimed in claim 12 wherein the surface layer of cell adhesion protein comprises 95 to 100% by weight of cell adhesion protein.
14. A substrate as claimed in any one of claims 2 to 13 wherein the cell adhesion protein layer is discontinuous layer.
15. A substrate as claimed in any one of claims 2 to 14 wherein the polysaccharide layer incorporates an active agent.
16. A substrate as claimed in claim 15 wherein the active agent is encapsulated.
17. A substrate as claimed in claim 15 or 16 wherein the active agent is a drug, growth factor or chemotactic agent.
18. A substrate as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 17 wherein the polysaccharide is selected from alginates, chitosan, polylysine and other polyamino acids, cationic starches, cationic derivatives of other hydrocolloids, collagen, gelatine, low-methoxyl pectin, carrageenans, chondroitin sulphate, hyaluronic acid, carboxymethyl cellulose, carboxymethyl starch, carboxymethyl guar, cellulose sulphate, dextran sulphate, gellan, xanthan, and anionic derivatives of other hydrocolloids.
19. A substrate as claimed in claim 18 wherein the polysaccharide is an alginate.
20. A substrate as claimed in claim 19 wherein the alginate has a Guluronic acid (G) content of at least 35% by weight and Mannuronic acid (M) content of at most 65% by weight.

21. A substrate as claimed in claim 20 wherein the polysaccharide has a G content of 35-70% by weight and an M content of 65-30% by weight.

22. A substrate as claimed in any one of claims 19 to 21 wherein the alginate is cross-linked with divalent cations, preferably calcium ions.

23. A substrate as claimed in claim 22 wherein the cell adhesion protein is stabilised by calcium ion bridges.

24. A substrate as claimed in claim 18 wherein the polysaccharide is chitosan.

25. A substrate as claimed in claim 24 wherein the chitosan comprises at least 70% de-acetylated chitin.

26. A substrate as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 25 wherein the cell adhesion protein is present in blood plasma.

27. A substrate as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 26 wherein the cell adhesion protein incorporates the RGD binding site.

28. A substrate as claimed in claim 27 wherein the cell adhesion protein is fibronectin, vitronectin or von Willebrand protein.

29. A substrate as claimed in claim 28 wherein the cell adhesion protein is fibronectin.

30. A substrate for cell growth comprising a polysaccharide and a blood plasma component provided at the surface of the substrate and non-covalently associated therewith.

31. A substrate as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 30 in the form of a fibre.

32. A substrate as claimed in claim 31 wherein the fibre has a diameter of 10-1000 μ m.
33. A substrate as claimed in claim 32 wherein the fibre has a diameter of 40-150 μ m.
34. A substrate as claimed in claim 33 wherein the fibre has a diameter of 40-100 μ m.
35. A substrate as claimed in claim 34 wherein the fibre has a diameter of 50-80 μ m.
36. A substrate as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 30 which is in the form of a sheet or film.
37. A substrate as claimed in claim 36 having a thickness of 2-2000 μ m.
38. A substrate as claimed in claim 37 having a thickness of 10-100 μ m.
39. A substrate as claimed in claim 37 having a thickness of 200-1000 μ m.
40. A substrate as claimed in claim 37 having a thickness of 500-2000 μ m.
41. An assembly of fibres as claimed in any one of claims 31 to 35.
42. An assembly as claimed in claim 41 in the form of a random matrix (e.g. a non-woven felt or fleece), orientated matrix (fibres having some relative alignment), a knitted structure, a braided structure, a bundled structure or a carded sliver.
43. An assembly comprising a plurality of fibres as claimed in any one of claims 31 or 35 wherein the fibres are arranged in parallel to each other.
44. An assembly comprising a plurality of fibres as claimed in any one of claims 31 or 34 wherein the fibres are arranged randomly.

45. An assembly as claimed in claim 43 or 44 wherein the fibres are provided on a support in the form of a sheet or film.

46. An assembly as claimed in claim 45 wherein the fibres are provided on a high MVTR film.

47. An assembly as claimed in claim 41 wherein said fibres are provided in a matrix of an amorphous gel.

48. A method of producing a cell growth substrate comprising extruding a solution containing dissolved polysaccharide and cell adhesion protein, the polysaccharide being present in an amount greater than the cell adhesion protein, into a coagulation bath such that there is precipitated a substrate comprised of a basal layer of a polysaccharide and a surface layer of cell adhesion protein non-covalently associated therewith.

49. A method as claimed in claim 48 wherein the substrate is precipitated in a bath containing divalent cations typically calcium ions.

50. A method as claimed in claim 48 or 49 wherein the solution to be extruded comprises (based on the total weight of the polysaccharide and cell adhesion protein) 60-99% by weight of the polysaccharide and 1-40% by weight of the cell adhesion protein.

51. A method as claimed in claim 49 or 50 wherein the dissolved polysaccharide is sodium alginate.

52. A method as claimed in claim 51 wherein the sodium alginate has a G-content of 35-70% by weight and an M-content of 65-35% by weight.

53. A method as claimed in claim 51 or 52 wherein the sodium alginate has a viscosity for a 1% solution (in water) of 30-300 cP.
54. A method as claimed in claim 53 wherein the sodium alginate has a viscosity of a 1% solution (in water) of 40-100 cP.
55. A method of producing a cell growth substrate comprising applying to the surface of a preformed layer of a polysaccharide a surface layer of a cell adhesion protein or blood plasma component such that said cell adhesion protein or blood plasma component is non-covalently associated with the polysaccharide.
56. A method as claimed in claim 55 wherein the method of application is by immersion of the polysaccharide layer in a coating bath containing the cell adhesion protein or blood plasma component.
57. A method as claimed in claim 55 wherein the polysaccharide is precipitated into a coagulation bath containing the cell adhesion protein.
58. A method as claimed in claim 55 wherein the method of application is by spraying.
59. A method as claimed in any one of claims 55 to 58 effected with stabilisation of the protein layer.
60. A method of cell culture comprising effecting growth of cells on a substrate as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 40 or an assembly as claimed in any one of claims 41 to 47.
61. A method as claimed in 60 wherein the cell growth is for wound repair, tissue repair or augmentation, culturing epidermal or dermal substitute, orthopaedic application, vascular grafts, nerve regeneration or cell culture in a bioreactor.

62. The use of a substrate as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 40 or an assembly as claimed in any one of claims 41 to 47 in therapy.

0989715 012405

09/889715

WO 00/49135

PCT/GB00/00145

1/3

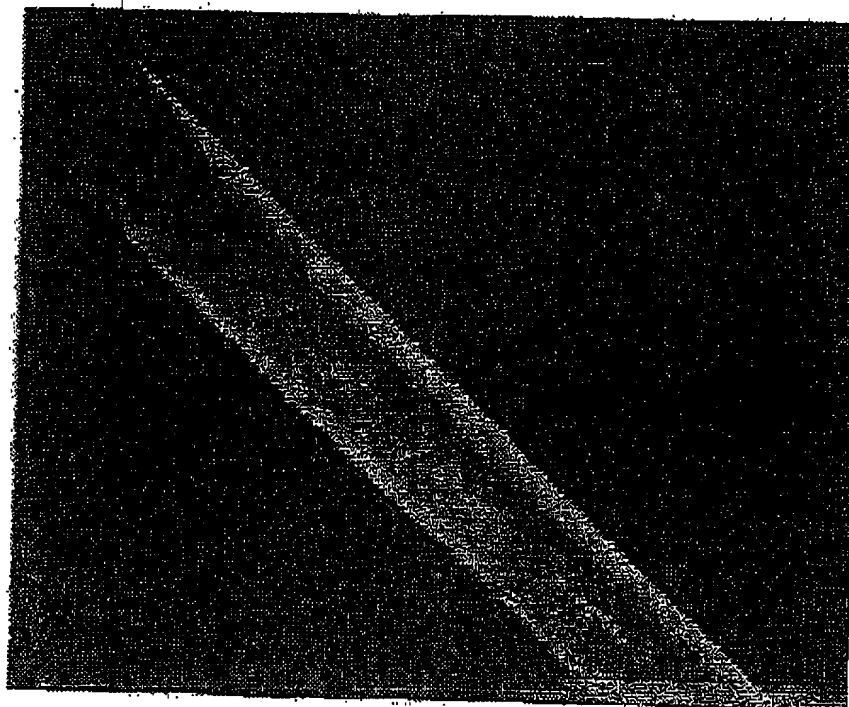


FIG. 1

0989715-01300

09/889715

WO 00/49135

PCT/GB00/00145

2/3

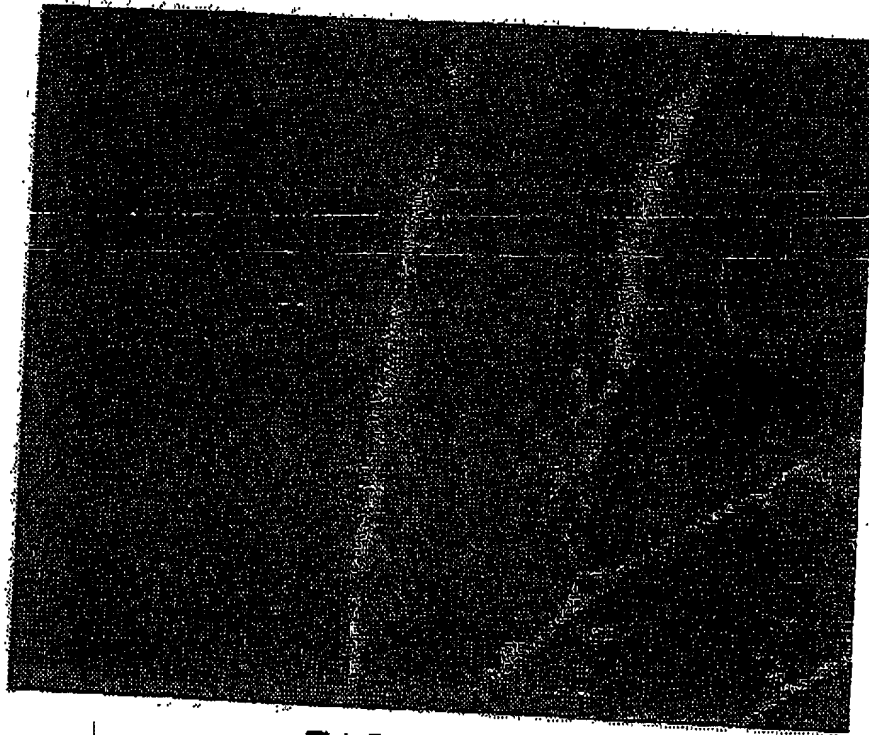


FIG. 2a



FIG. 2b

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

09889715-01P02

19.JUL.2001 13:30

MARKS & CLERK M/C 0161 236 5846

NO.018 P.34/58

09/889715

WO 00/49135.

PCT/GB00/00145

3/3

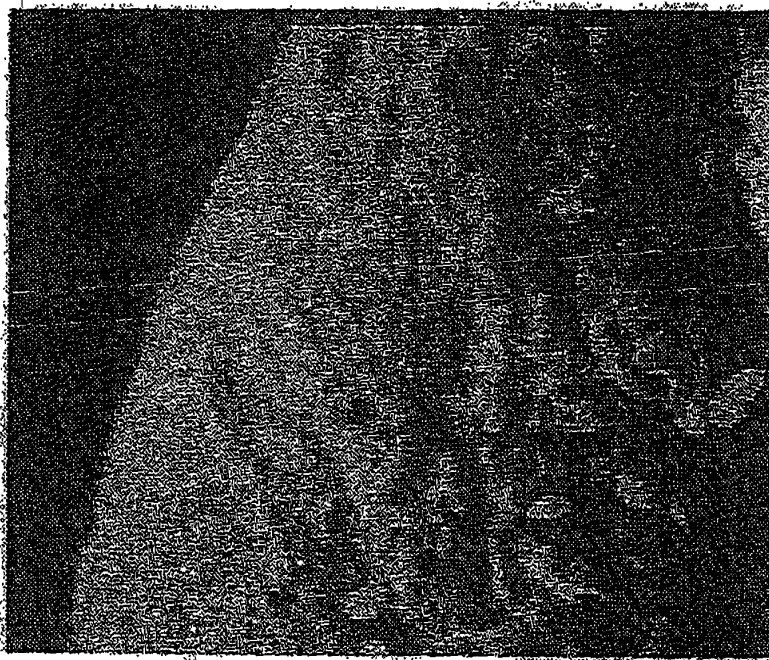


FIG. 3



FIG. 4

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

09889715-01E002

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PATENT APPLICATION

135471; WENMM SB/01 (2-98)

Attorney Docket Number 7250-12
First Named Inventor Douglas William Hamilton

COMPLETE IF KNOWN

Application No. 09/889,715
Filing Date
Group An Unit
Examiner's Name

☒ Declaration submitted with Initial Filing

☒ Declaration Submitted after Initial Filing (surcharge (37 CFR 1.16(e)) required)

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

CELL GROWTH

the specification of which (check one)

☐ is attached hereto.

☒ Was filed on January 21, 2000 as United States Application No. or

PCT International Application No. PCT/GB00/00145

☐ And was amended on (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the patentability of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119(a)-(d) or 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or 365(a) of any PCT international application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign Application Number(s)	Country	Foreign Filing Date (MM/DD/YY)	Priority Not Claimed	Certified Copy Attached?	
GB00/00145	PCT	01/21/00		Yes	No
GB 9901272.6	GB	01/21/99		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GB 9903561.0	GB	02/17/99		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

Application Number(s)	Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)

☐ Additional provisional application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet PTO/SB/02B attached hereto.

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56 which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

U.S. Parent Application or PCT Parent Number	Parent Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Parent Patent Number (if applicable)

☐ Additional US or PCT International application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet PTO/SB/02b attached hereto.

As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following registered practitioner(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

☐

Customer Number

OR

Place Customer Number Bar Code Label Here

☒

Registered practitioner(s) name/registration number listed below.

Name	Registration Number	Name	Registration Number
Thomas Q. Henry	28,309		

☒

Additional registered practitioner(s) named on supplemental Registered Practitioner Information sheet PTO/SB/02C attached hereto.

Direct all correspondence to :

☐

Customer Number Bar Code Label

OR

☒

Correspondence address below

Name:	Thomas Q. Henry				
Firm Name	WOODARD EMHARDT NAUGHTON MORIARTY & McNETT				
Address	111 Monument Circle, Bank One Tower Suite 3700				
Address					
City	Indianapolis	State	IN	ZIP	46204
Country	USA	Telephone	317/634-3456	Fax	317-637-7561

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and that I am not aware of any information and belief that willful falsification under Section 1001 of Title 18, United States Code, is punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application.

Doug
Please Sign here
↓

Full name of sole or first inventor			
Given Name (first and middle, if any)	Douglas William	Family Name or Surname	Hamilton
Inventor's Signature:	D W Hamilton	Date of Signature:	08/30/01
Residence: (City, State, Country)	Hartford, Northwich Cheshire, United Kingdom		
Citizenship:	GB		
Post Office Address:	Heyes Park, Hartford Northwich, Cheshire CW9 2AJ, United Kingdom		

Full name of additional joint inventor, if any:			
Given Name (first and middle, if any)	Christopher John Louis	Family Name or Surname	Ives
Inventor's Signature:	<i>C. Ives</i>	Date of Signature:	14 th August 2001
Residence: (City, State, Country)	Stonely Green, Nantwich GBX Cheshire, United Kingdom		
Citizenship:	GB		
Post Office Address:	Rose Farm, Stonely Green Nantwich, Cheshire CW5 8QA, United Kingdom		
Full name of additional joint inventor, if any:			
Given Name (first and middle, if any)	Ian Phillip	Family Name or Surname	Middleton
Inventor's Signature:	<i>I. P. Middleton</i>	Date of Signature:	16 August 2001
Residence: (City, State, Country)	Boughton, Chester GBX United Kingdom		
Citizenship:	GB		
Post Office Address:	7 Kingsley Road, Boughton Chester CH3 5RR, United Kingdom		
Full name of additional joint inventor, if any:			
Given Name (first and middle, if any)	Chiara	Family Name or Surname	Rossetto
Inventor's Signature:	<i>Chiara Rossetto</i>	Date of Signature:	10 th August 2001
Residence: (City, State, Country)	Hood Manor, Warrington GBX Cheshire, United Kingdom		
Citizenship:	95 ITALY		
Post Office Address:	20 Vose Close, Hood Manor Warrington, Cheshire WAS 1EW, United Kingdom		
Full name of additional joint inventor, if any:			
Given Name (first and middle, if any)		Family Name or Surname	
Inventor's Signature:		Date of Signature:	
Residence: (City, State, Country)			
Citizenship:			
Post Office Address:			

44 1606 863 600

Type a Plus sign (+) inside this box →

+

WENMM SB/02C (3-97)

DECLARATION

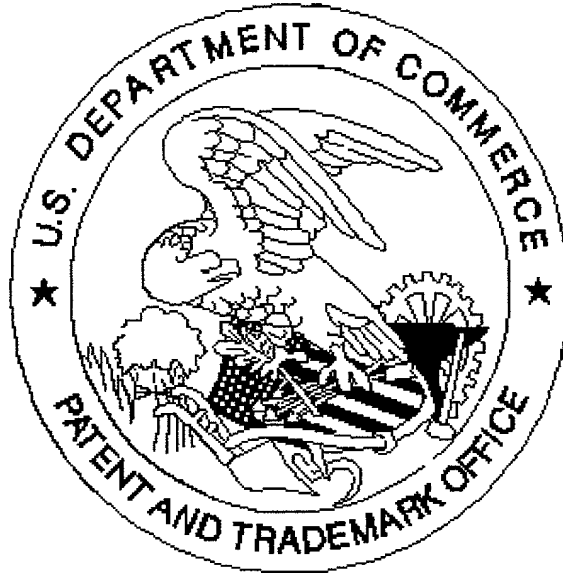
Registered Practitioner Information
(Supplemental Sheet)

Name	Registration Number	Name	Registration Number
Harold R. Woodard	16,214		
C. David Emhardt	18,483		
Joseph A. Naughton, Jr.	19,814		
John V. Moriarty	26,207		
John C. McNett	25,533		
Thomas Q. Henry	28,309		
James M. Durlacher	28,840		
Charles R. Reeves	28,750		
Vincent O. Wagner	29,596		
Steve Zlatos	30,123		
Spiro Bereveskos	30,821		
William F. Bahret	31,087		
Clifford W. Browning	32,201		
R. Randall Frisk	32,221		
Daniel J. Lueders	32,581		
Kenneth A. Gandy	33,386		
Timothy N. Thomas	35,714		
Kerry P. Sisselman	37,237		
Kurt N. Jones	37,996		
John H. Allie	39,088		
Holiday W. Banta	40,311		
Troy J. Cole	35,102		
L. Scott Paynter	39,797		
J. Andrew Lowes	40,706		
Charles J. Meyer	41,996		
Matthew R. Schantz	40,800		
Gregory B. Coy	40,967		
Lisa A. Hiday	40,036		
John V. Daniluck	40,581		
Christopher A. Brown	41,642		
C. John Brannon	44,557		
Jason J. Schwartz	43,910		
Arthur J. Usher IV	41,359		
Douglas A. Collier	43,556		
Brad A. Schepers	45,431		
Scott J. Stevens	29,446		
James B. Myers	42,021		
John M. Bradshaw	46,573		
C. Amy Ng Smith	42,931		
Charles P. Schmal	45,082		
Edward E. Sowers	36,015		

5/01

4 2002 OCT 15 10:28:02

United States Patent & Trademark Office
Office of Initial Patent Examination -- Scanning Division



Application deficiencies found during scanning:

☐ Page(s) _____ of _____ were not present
for scanning. (Document title)

☐ Page(s) _____ of _____ were not
present
for scanning. (Document title)

☒ *Scanned copy is best available. Specification are having
lines crossing and the drawing are very dark.*